"The flowers mostly, my lady."

"Don't call me 'my lady'-don't call me 'my lady,' Mary; 'tis not my title." "I won't then-mam."

her knowledge of the secret marriage; and, at away of the long, long day before her, quietly the same moment, Helen winced under the al- and patiently. most certainty that, in making use of the word, immediately approach the topic, however.

"Well, and what nice needlework are you doing?" She examined it.

"Tis to be a surplice for the priest," an-

swered Mary.

dilemmas of ignorance of one of Helen's true titles, and a dangerous knowledge of another, in which she had already placed herself.

Helen turned over the leaves of the book; pondered, smiled, and again addressed her new

acquaintance. "But do you know a woman of the name of

Carty? Nelly Carty?" Mary answered that she did.

"And you are nothing to her?"

Mary replied that she had no good reason to know she was. "But have you any reason to know that you

Mary paused, evidently embarrassed. Helen watched her, for the first time, in a doubt of

her sincerity. But Mary's hesitation soon cleared up into perfect ingenuousness. "I have a reason to think that I am something to Nelly Carty, your honor: but I was bid not to say anything about it fur the present time, and that's why I hope you will not

was telling truth. "Well, and why did you call me mam, just

now, Mary?" The beggar-girl was more puzzled than ever.

She changed color, again and again.

"Tell me, Mary, do tell me," persisted Helen.

The beggar-girl covered her face with her hands, and burst out crying.

"Och, och, an didn't I see you married to

him, the night before the last !" "Well, Mary, and if you did, do you know that his dearest happiness and naine are in your keeping? Do you know that if you told any one that you saw us married, he and I would be destroyed for ever? And could you be-tray the secret, Mary? Could you?"

The poor girl started up, flashing almost an-

ger from her serene blue eyes, as she an-

"May God forgive you now, Mrs. Edmund Fennell," she said-"an' it's little you know the heart that's in the body of poor Mary Cooney, if ever you thought that she could harm a hair of the head of Edmund Fennell, or the hair of the head of any one that's his! Och, may God forgive you."

Holen, shedding some answering tears to those which gushed from Mary's eyes, soothed her, and assured her that she thought no such

"I did love him; an' I do love him, in the very heart; bud that's not the rason why I should do him hurt or harm," answered Mary. There was another pause between them.

"How long is it since you first met?"

"Tis about six, or seven, or eight years. "And how often did you meet since, Mary?" "Five times intirely—barrin' the night afore

"But." continued Helen, looking round her, and dropping her voice still lower, while she recollected part of Nelly Carty's communicakiss your lips-and you used to kiss his lipsduring those meetings?"

"He never kissed my lips," answered Mary, sighing deeply. "I remimber that well; bud I kissed his lips, three times in my whole life; an' I never felt his kiss in return.

Helen again looked at her, in utter amazement, though in perfect trustfulness. Her further questions led to a full disclosure of Mary's acquaintance with Edmund Fennellthe old story-since they first became acquainted, boy and girl, almost child and child together; and how Edmund took her away from Darby Cooney, and saved her from him. and how she had lived, now nearly a year, under the priest's roof comfortable and happy. Helen listened to her, in, if possible, increased wonger and admiration, and also with reflections that made Edmund Fennell dearer than ever to her heart. She took the still weeping Mary by the hands; she put her head upon her shoulder, upon her bosom; and she told her over and over again, that henceforward she should be her dear friend and her sister, and that her home, and Mary's home, should be the same. the moment she had one to offer her. Marv thanked her often and fervently: and the two young rivals thus parted, each loving the other.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Almost immediately after her interview with Nelly Carty, Helen, as may be remembered, wrote a letter, calling her husband from Dublin, merely upon information derived from a very disreputable source, that he was, or had been, unfaithful to her, by professing to love another. This was an impetuous step, and before Helen retired to hed that night, she felt that it was. And now she grew impatient with herself for having been impatient, and resolved to govern herself better for the future.

The following morning, her first reflection was, that Edmund had been foully belied, and Helen would no longer entertain the shade of a doubt of him. But the next moment, she from such a source, this must be considered a refrastened with avidity upon the thought that markable declaration; and though Fitzgibbon sub-

evening, and by his denials, and his disproofs an act of political tergiversation but renders all the of the strange woman's assertions, set her heart quite at rest; and this showed that Helen still The moment she had uttered the word, doubted, notwitstanding that she had told her-"mam," Mary blushed high, in a fear that she self that she did not. At all events, she re-had done wrong, in at all giving a clue to solved and re-resolved, to bear the wearing

About half-an-hour afterwards a little imp Mary held her at her mercy. She did not buzzed passingly in her ear, that it would be a good thing to see and speak with her formidable rival; and without awaiting her husband's appearance, ascertain from herself in what relations Edmund and she stood to each other. But at first Helen would not attend to the lit-"And you are reading too—may I look at the imp's hint, courageously resolving and striv-your book? What is it?" Helen took it up. ing to put it out of her head. He came back "My lessons für Mister Dempsey, your on the wing very soon, and renewed it close at seat of judicature as a judge, and in this House as a My lessons fitr Mister Dempsey, your her car; Helen waved—and again—and Helen representative of the people." He then further dewent to see Mary Cooney.

Perhaps the little imp should not have been called a little imp, for, after all, there was nothing very mischievous in his suggestion,-Certainly, compared with the floundering fellow who advised Helen to write the letter to Dublin, this was a little angel of wisdom.

Helen returned home from her visit to the beggar-girl, in Father Connell's garden, much, much happier than before she had made it. And now she was sorrry indeed for having written to Edmund Fennell. The remainder of the day passed on, and the greater portion of the evening, and she became again more impatient than ever. But her maid came in, upon some pretence, to the parlor, where she was sitting with her father, and gave a secret signal to Helen, which she was authorised to do by virtue of as secret a whisper, interspersed with a bar or two of whistling, received from Tom Naddy, and Helen's heart beat thick and fast. And, in fact, ask me any more questions on the head ov it." having obtained permission from her fa-Helen looked into her face, and felt that she ther to go out of doors a moment, and run round and round the house to enjoy the moonlight. Helen boundingly issued forth, and in a secret place met her bridegroom husband.

> Everything necessary for an explanation was said on both sides, and Helen's heart became indeed perfectly relieved of any doubt of Edmund Fennell. In his conduct towards poor Mary Cooney, she now saw nothing that was not pure, generous, and noble. They were person knowingly cried "hem!" very near

"That's your maid," said Edmund.

"And she is come to inform me, that my father grows impatient of my absence from the house." whispered Helen, "so good night, dearest Edmund! And that sad word-farewell, too! Forgive my precipitancy in calling you here from Dublin—but you will go back again to-morrow morning at least."

(To be Continued.)

HOME RULE.-VII. THE ERA OF INDEPENDENCE.

The spirit of the country was now raised to the most dangerous pitch of excitement. Public meetings were everywhere held, not only of the various volunteer corps, but also of other representative bodies, not partaking of the military character: and all unanimously adopted the sentiment of the Domgamon Delegates. At a meeting of the freemen the English statue commonly called the Declaratory and freeholders of Dublin, convened by the High Act of the 6th of George I. The statute by which "But you loved him?" whispered Helen, Sheriffs of the city on the 19th of March, 1782, an this Act was repealed partly runs thus: "Whereas choice, the traversers were confined is in the suburbs address to their Parliamentary representatives, Sir an Act was passed in the 6th year of the reign of his Samuel Bradstreet, Recorder (afterwards one of the late Majesty, King George the First, entitled an Act beautiful gardens, and offered handsome accommolin principle as unsound and perilous to the raise. justices of the Court of Queen's Bench), and Travers Hartley, was agreed to, calling on them to assist in procuring an unequivocal declaration "that the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland are the only power competent to make laws to bind this country." In their replies, both members specifically pledged themselves to endeavour to accomplish this object. repealed." Thus we see that England, without any A few weeks later, at a meeting of the liigh Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Dublin, the following resolutions were passed: "Resolved—That no power on earth but the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland can, in right, make laws to bind the people of this land. That the members of the House of Commons are the representatives of, and tions of the night before-and she blushed derive their power solely from the people; and that deeply ere she spoke further-"there were a denial of this proposition would be to abdicate the kisses, Mary-kisses of the lips-he used to representation." Accordingly, an address embodying these resolutions was agreed to and presented to their representatives, Luke Gardiner (afterwards Lord Mountjoy) and Sir Edward Newenham, both of whom approved, and in their replies adopted the same. Other meetings of similar character, and all proclaiming the same principles, were held throughout the country; but we will notice only one more, because of its significance, for many reasons. At an issemblage of the electors of the University of Duolin (Trinity College), a high-spirited address was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented to their representatives, Walter Burgh (afterwards Lord Chief Baron) and John Fitzgibbon, who was subsequently created Earl of Clare, and Lord Chanceller of Ireland. That address is too lengthy to insert here; but we may state that, amongst other constitutional doctrines laid down, the electoral body declared that "the power of binding Ireland by acts of a foreign legislature, is what nothing but a spirit of arrogance or oppression would insist upon, nothing but the most abject servility submit to. We therefore expect you will exert your most strenuous efforts to obtain a declaration of the rights of Ireland; a repeal or satisfactory explanation of the law of Poynings'; an act for making the tenure of the judges independent of the Crown; and a repeal of the Perpetual Mutiny Bill."

The concluding paragraph of this address is as true now as it was then, and as applicable in the advocacy of Home Rule in 1871 as in 1782, and, at the same time, affords a fitting answer to those who malignantly assert that a Domestic Parliament for Ireland means separation from England.

"It is our wish," said this respectable body, as we say still, "to render the connection between this country and Great Britain, as close and permanent is possible, and we are persuaded that this is only to be accomplished by abolishing all usurped authority of the one over the other, and removing all invidious distinction between the constitutions of two

countries, equally entitled to be free." The public replies of both members to this address are well worthy of being recorded. Burgh, in his answer, said that when he reflected on his past Parliamentary conduct, it afforded him the highest satisfaction to find that it entirely corresponded with the tenor of their instructions whilst Fitzgibbon, without any reserve, declared in the most unequivocal language, "I have always been of opinion that the claim of the British Parliament to make laws for this country is a daring usurpation on the rights of a free people, and have uniformly asserted this opinion both in public and in private." Coming more striking the significance of his sentiments, whilst he was still aparently uncorrupted. If the claim of the British Parliament to make laws for Ireland, was "a daring usurpation" in 1782, no honest mind can conceive how such a claim could become right or valid in 1800; unless by a process of reasoning, familiar only to knaves or dupes.

A changes of ministry having taken place in England, early in 1782, the Duke of Portland arrived in Dublin on the 14th April, and in two days, such was the eagerness of Ministers to propiliate Ireland, a message was delivered to the Irish House of Commons by the Right Hon, Hely flutchinson, Chief Secretary, recommending "such a final adjustment as might give mutual satisfaction to both kingdoms," to which the Chief Secretary added: "As to the right of this kingdom to be bound by no other laws but those made by the King, Lords, and Commons of ireland, he had always asserted it from the the declaration of this right, in terms the most unequivocal and explicit, whether by vote, address, or bill, should receive his strongest support, provided it contained such sentiments of duty and loyalty to the King, and affection to our fellow-subjects of Great Britain, as every man in this nation telt." Thereupon, Grattan moved, for the third time -viz., on the memorable 10th April, 1732-the Declaration of Rights, which was carried with enthusiastic unanimity, and received with acclamation throughout the country. An address to the King was then agreed to: one paragraph of which is worth quoting, If only for the purpose of exhibiting

the spirit of the time. "To assure his Majesty that his subjects of Ireland are a free people; that the Crown of Ireland is an Imperial Crown, inseparably annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, on which connection the interests and happiness of both nations essentially depend; but that the kingdom of Ireland is a distinct kingdom, with a Parliament of her own, the sole legislature thereof; that there is no body of men competent to make laws to bind this nation, except the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland; nor any other Parliament which bath any authority or power, of any sort whatsoever, in this country, save only the Parliament of Ireland. To assure his Majesty that we humbly conceive that in this right the very essence of our liberties exists; a right which we, on the part of all the people of Ireland, do claim as their birthright, and which we cannot yield

On the 27th May following, the Duke of Portland communicated the reply of the British Prime Minister in the name of the Crown, unconditionally complying with the demand of the Irish Parliament and people, and stating "that the British legislature had concurred in a resolution to remove the causes of lingering out their interview, when an unseen their discontents and jealousies, and were united in a desire 'to gratify every wish' expressed in their late addresses to the Throne." And he added that these benevolent intentions of his Majesty, and the willingness of his Parliament of Great Britain to second his gracious purposes, were unaccompanied by any stipulation or condition whatever,

The reply of the Irish Parliament to such a message was conched in dignified terms of grateful acknowledgment. An address being moved by Grattan: To assure his Majesty that we conceive the resolution for an unqualified, unconditional repeal of the 6th George I. to be a measure of consummate wisdom and justice, suitable to the dignity and eminence of both nations, exalting the character of both, and furnishing a perpetual pledge of amity. That, gratified in those particulars, we do assure his Majesty that no constitutional question between the two nations will any longer exist which can interrupt their harmony; and that Great Britain, as she has approved of our tirmness, so she may rely on our affection. That we remember and do repeat our determination to stand and fall with the British nation."

The British Parliament now proceeded to repeal the English statue, commonly called the Declaratory it please your Most Excellent Majesty that it be emeted, and be it enacted, &c., &c., that the above-mentioned Act, and the several matters and things therein contained, shall be, and is, and are hereby now to Repeal, and as statesmen value precedent there should be no difficulty whatever in the way of her doing so again,

lish Parliament, laid the foundations for those pretensions which England treacherously put forward, seventeen years later, for undoing her one great act of grace towards Ireland, and inflicting on her a cruel wrong that has never ceased to rankle in the hearts of Irishmen-a perpetual irritating sore, for which there is but one cure. That remedy is to be found only in the restoration to Iroland of her native l'arliament. The public faith of nations, as well as the honour and safety of England demand it; and the day is coming when it will be granted-let us hope

not too late The Irish people not being perfectly satisfied about the repeal of the Declaratory Act, an address from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and citizens generally, was presented in March, 1783, by the Corporation of Dublin to Earl Temple, the new Lord Lieutenant, in which they anticipated his Excellency's "early attention to the removal of all doubts relative to the independency of the legislation and jurisdiction of the Parliament of Ireland." To which the following answer was returned: "I am too sensible to this address of affectionate regard to answer it in the common expressions of good will; my heart is insuch a testimony of the sense which the city of Dublin entertain of my zeal to promote that first object of my wishes, the constitutional and commer-

cial freedom of Ircland." The British Parliament now thought proper to put an end to all apprehension of future differences on this subject by passing an Act "for removing and preventing all doubts which had arisen, or might arise, concerning the exclusive right of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland in matters of legislation and judicature; and for preventing any writ of error as ever—though many Protestant gentlemen of great or appeal from any of his Majesty's Courts in this kingdom from being received, heard, and adjudged in any of his Majesty's Courts in the kingdom of Great Britain," and it declared that this right was now established for erer, and should never again be questioned. "That the said right claimed by the people of Ireland, to be bound only by laws made by his Majesty and the Parliament of that kingdom, in all cases whatever, and to have all actions and suits complained of the rashness and violence of the Naat law or in equity, which may be instituted in that kingdom, decided in his Majesty's Courts therein finally, and without appeal from thence, shall be and it is hereby declared to be established and ascertained for ever, and shall at no time lerenfter be questioned or questionable;" (23 Geo. 111. chap. 28.) Thus was the triumph of Irish Independence gained. And it is worthy of being recorded that the first Act which the Parliament passed on the recovery of its rights was to vote a sum of £100,000 to be applied towards

Edmund would be sure so be at her side that sequently became a traitor to his country, and a Ireland, and that if Fuglish statesmen were wise enough now to raise Ireland once again to the dignity and freedom of a nation, England would find her account in the affectionate sympathies and willing support of a brave and generous people, instead of tempts at Revolution by force." being weakened and straitened by the smouldering jealousy and ill-suppressed disaffection of an unhappy because dissatisfied province.

HIBERNICUS. -Catholic Opinion.

TRIAL AND RELEASE OF O'CONNELL.—
TENANT-RIGHT.—MAYNOOTH AND THE
"GODLESS COLLEGES."

The trial of O'Connell and the other traversers began early in 1344. Though the proceedings took the form of law, it was well known how they would terminate. Everything would depend on the vote of the jury, and the jury would be packed. A slip had the privilege of striking off 12 names from a list of 48 required for the special jury, struck off those of 11 Catholies. A jury was thus secured on which Ministers could reply, and the saying was verified which declares that the real Palladium of the British Constitution in Ireland is a packed jury and the suspension of the Haheas Corpus. The authorities had the advantage procured by their spies at the Post-office of having all the correspondence of February brought in a verdict of Guilty, and a day was appointed in the month of May in which O'Connell and his friends were to appear before the court and receive their sentence. They had in the meantime been free, and such of the traversers and their counsel as were members of Parliament had left Ireland for the purpose of being present at an important debate, which was held on the condition of that country. O'Connell himself spoke in the delate, and was answered by Sir Robert Peel. He was neither discouraged nor intimidated by the sentence that hung over his head. He exposed at same time he treated it with contempt. He argued that, every one of the 43 public meetings which had been held being legal, no aggregate of ciphers could make a unit. In much that he said he was supported by Lord John Russell and Macaulay, who were then out of office, and particularly in his objection to a packed jury, and to 11 Catholics having been struck out of the jury panel.

At a banquet given to O'Connell in Covent Garden Theatre on the 12th of April, he had another opportunity of expressing himself on the great questions before the country. That banquet was given by Englishmen, "to show the admiration ontertained towards him for 40 years constant and consistent advocacy of the rights and privileges of hishmen." He referred in his speech to the Union a remedy could only be found in equal franchise, equal representation, equal corporate reform, and equal freedom of consciences from the supremacy of a church to which they did not belong.

On the 29th of May sentence was prenounced against O'Connell and his fellow "conspirators." The Government was determined that he should suffer the humiliation of an imprisonment. That imprisonment was to last 12 months; he was to pay a fine of £2000, and to enter into security and recognizances for his future good behaviour for seven years in the sum of £5000. The other traversers were sentenced to imprisonment during nine months; but were fined and compelled to find securities in a much smaller amount. The severity of the sentence caused great amazement; and O'Connell observed: "I will not do anything so irregular as to reply to the court, but I am entitled to remind Mr. Justice Burton that we each of us have sworn positively, that I was not engaged in any conspiracy priests in general. The measure was passed, and whatever. I am sorry to say that I feel it my would, as far as it went, have been accepted with imperative duty to add that justice has not been gratitude, if it had not been accompanied by another done to me," Immediately afterwards, he was removed with his companions to Richmond Penitentiary; and he issued a manifesto counselling order and peace. The prison in which, by their own for the better securing the dependency of the king- dation. An elegant marques was raised in the dom of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain, may garden, and levees were held there daily, and visits received from deputations, foreigners, Bishops, and ladies. Only liberty was wanting to crown the cheerfulness of the scene. The power of the Repeal Association, moreover, was broken; and, in spite of many spasmodic efforts, it never regained its inloss of power or dignity, or any detriment whatever fluence and its prestige. But the judgment of the to her high position among nations, consented before Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin was brought up to the House of Peers on a writ of error. On the 4th of September the opinions of the judges were de-livered, and decision was pronounced. Their lord-The imfortunate discussions which were raised by Ships were not unanimous. Lord Chancellor Lynd-Flood and others as to the binding character of this hurst moved that the judgment of the lower court simple report, as it was called, on the part of the Eng- | should be confirmed : Lord Campbell that it should be reversed. Lords Denman and Cottenham sided with Lord Campbell, and on a division of the law lords it appeared that a majority was in favour of reversing the sentence. The almost incredible news was reported to O'Connell by his attorneys, one of whom embraced him in a transport of joy. It was some time before the Liberator could believe it, but the release of the prisoners was soon confirmed by the governor himself. O'Connell was accompanied to his house in Merrion-square by a vast procession; and in marching through College Green, where the Irish Parliament house stands, his carriage stopped, and, while the whole procession also stopped, he rose, and pointed significantly to the building. The action was in itself sufficiently eloquent, and, being repeated once and again, it excited storms of applause.

But O'Connell's, energies were already enfeebled by age-for he was nearly 70-and by the insidious working of disease. The peasantry of Ireland were ready to support him in any move, and they had displayed for several years past an admirable fixity of purpose, and had bravely faced eviction and spoliation, bailiffs, attorneys, police, and landlords, in the perdeed too full I truly feel all honest pride in receiving formance of their political duties. They were ready to go to the polling booth for any Repeal candidate -any candidate recommended by O'Connell and the Association-even though they should thereby encounter gaunt poverty and desolated hearths. But the blow struck at Repeal by the ministry had been well-weighed, and proved for the time-thoroughly effective. Nothing more was said, after O'Connell's release, about holding the Clontarf meeting; the Council of 300 was postponed sine die; and though the Repeal Association was outwardly as flourishing influence joined its ranks-an axe had been laid to its root, and its vital sap was languid. So long as agitation in Ireland was directed against tithes, church-rates, penal laws and minor abuses, O'Connell felt that it could not be kept up in vain; but he now perceived the utter futility of attempting to force the English Parliament into a repeal of the Union. His eloquence spent itself on topics of less interest; He tion, and showed in various ways a disposition, not indeed to trim, but to avoid compromising himself entirely with the national party. Already the seeds of Smith O'Brien's insurrection were being sown, and he was resolved not to be found in the list of rebels. His repeated declarations of loyalty to the British Crown were not insincere, and the noly religion which he professed was a guarantee for his not lending himself to republican schemes such as are now advocated by some Irish Protestants and infidels, by

Thomas Moore, might be said with equal truth of Daniel O'Connell: "Although nothing could be warmer or more constant than his love for Ireland, he never could look with complacency on the at-In the year 1844-45 a question of great importance

came prominently before the minds of Irishmen, and gave rise to long and anxious discussion. The relations between landlord and tenant were of the most painful description. The former complained of the great difficulty in getting their rents, and the latter of being constantly subject to ejectment, and of having no encouragement to lay out money upon their farms, nor any legal interest in the improvements which they might make. In the province of Ulster a custom had existed from time immemorial which was highly favourable to the tenant. Though his benure was nominally at will, yet he could not be ejected so long as he paid his rent; and if he desired containing a large proportion of Catholic names was shuffled out of the way, and the Crown-officer, who good-will of the farm to an incoming tenant. The more improvements he had made, the larger was the sum which he was able to demand from the new. comer. The farms descended from father to son, without fear of interruption, provided the rent were paid. Thus the tenure was a property, and legal conveyances could be made. Nay, it was a valuable property, insomuch that the "good-will" was often sold by one tenant at will to another at full half the fee simple value of the land. The tenant-right of the traversers laid out before them. The jury in | Ulster was naturally envied by other provinces Tenants in every quarter of the island wished earnestly that its provisions were extended to themselves, while others not content with the idea of Ulster tenant-right, demanded nothing less than fixity of tenure for all tenants holding land. Now it was thought that if the legislature could ever be prevail. ed upon to declare all tenants proprietors (subject only to payment of rent), the right of property would be intringed on a huge scale, and a precedent in the highest degree Communistic and dangerous to the possession of any property whatsoever would be established. "Fixity of tenure," therefore, was out of length and denounced the crimes of England since the question, but the extension of the Ulster tenant. the Union, and proved them to be follies too. He right, or the enactment of some measure more or less protested against the prosecution, though at the resembling it, seemed a feasible procedure, and one to be greatly desired. But the Landlord and Tenant Commission, which began its labours in 1844, came to a different conclusion. It was commonly called the Devon Commission, because the Chairman, Lord Devon, an Irish absentee landlord, was at its head and, being composed entir ly of landlords, it was not likely that they would propose changes very favourable to tenants. O'Connell said, "You might as well consult butchers about keeping Lant, as consult these men about the rights of farmers," gramme which the Commission put forth in its report disallowed the extension of Ulster tenant-right, and proposed the consolidation of small holdings, up to eight acres. This would require the removal, or to speak plainly, the ejectment of nearly 1,000,000 of families, who would be compelled to seek emigration, with Ireland, and detailed at great length the grie-the poor-house, or the grave. But if driven from vances under which she laboured, maintaining that the most dangerous part of the population; they would break up Repeal agitation, and leave the country to be ruled peaceably by the English red This was how many persons reasoned, especially among the supporters of Sir Robert Peel, who was Prime Minister from 1841 to 1846.

There was, in the spring of 1845, considerable dauger of war with the United States about the Oregon boundary question. To avert the evil which might result to England in the event of asingultaneous revolt in Ireland and declaration of war in America, Sir Robert was most anxious to conciliate the Irish. He had, indeed, no thought of yielding to the demands of the national party by the repeal of the Union, but he was willing to increase the yearly grant to Maynooth, both because the measure would be popular among Trish Catholies, and because it would tend to promote loyalty to the Crown among the professors of the College, the students, and the of doubtful advantage. This was the bill for founding the famous "Godless Colleges" at Cork, Belfast, and Galway. They were intended to impart secular education without regard to religious belief. They raised the question of mixed education, and after a O'Connell, who extolled Sir James Graham for advocating the additional grant to Maynooth, lifted up his voice against the semi-infidel scheme of secular education. Macaulay was among those who spoke for the Maynooth Endowment Bill, and his sense of justice in this matter cost him his scat in Parliament. Thus questions of the gravest moment were everywhere coming into collision, and the doctrines of the Catholic Church were one after another being drawn up, as it were, in line to face the universal foe .- London Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The Freeman says—The election of Mayors for the Irish municipalities took place on Friday, December 1st. In the metropolis the Corporation confirmed their former nomination and elected Mr. Durdin. Mr. Durdin belongs to the Conservative party, but in his speech yesterday he announced himself the advocate of Home Rule and Denominational Education. The Cork Town Council has reclected Mr. John Daly, a gentleman who, during his tenure of office, has won golden opinions of all sorts of men. An evidence of Mr. Daly's tact and temper is exhibited in the fact that under his municipal rule, Cork has been singularly free from the disturbances which in recent years have occasionally taken place there. Mr Daly is a Liberal, in favour of Home Rule and Denominational Education. In Limerick, on the proposition of a Conservative, seconded by a Nationalist, Alderman Mahony was elected. The Alderman is a Conservative, but, like the Lord Mayor of Dublin, is, we believe, pledged to support the principle of Denominational Education. We are happy to observe that the ancient city of Kilkenny has chosen for its chief magistrate a distinguished member of the newspaper profession, the able editor of the Kilkenny Journal. Mr. Kennerly is, we need scarcely say, a sterling Liberal, a staunch Denominationalist, and a determined Home Ruler. A better selection could not be made at this juncture by the patriotic citizens of Kilkenny. Clonnel has made a similar choice, electing Mr. O'Connell Hackett, of the Tipperary Free Press. The father of the present Mayor was the first Mayor of Clonmel, after the Reform of the Corporations, and served the office for two years. His son, Councillor Hackett, the present Mayor's brother, was also Mayor for a similar time. It is unnecessary to add a single word to these facts-they themselves sufficiently well attest the respect in which the people of Clonmel hold the Hackett family. Mr. Hackett is a Liberal, in favour of Denominational Education and Home Rule. In Waterford, Dr. Scott, a Liberal was elected. In Sligo, Mr. Kidd, a Conservative, was chosen, and in Drogheda, Mr. Simcocks, a Liberal. It is impossible, in noting the results of the elections, not to perceive how fully they reflect the tone of the popular mind. Whether Liberal or Conservative, the majority of the Mayors elected have found it necessary to avow themselves advocates of Denominational Education and Home Rule, and their declarations of opinion afford strong evidence that the vast majority of the Irish people, without distinction of class, creed, or party, are devoted to the two-fold principles of religious education and national self-

government